

THE FUTURE OF THE FILIPINOS.

TAFT SAYS INDEPENDENCE WILL BE GIVEN ULTIMATELY.

But That Is a Question Which Does Not Concern This Generation—He Urges Tariff Reduction and Says It Wouldn't Injure Any American Industries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—According to the understanding Secretary Taft has of it, the policy of the Republican party is ultimately to give the Philippines independence. He made this declaration today in a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee on the bill placing all Philippine products on the free list except sugar and tobacco and reducing the duty on them to 25 per cent of the Dingley rates. He also said that in his opinion, a question for coming generations, not this one.

These declarations were brought out by questions asked by Representative Williams of Mississippi, the minority leader. Mr. Taft admitted that independence would be given after the people of the islands were capable of self-government.

"Self-government as we understand it, or as the Filipinos understand the term?" the Democratic leader asked.

"I doubt if they ever reach the self-governing capacity of Americans," answered the Secretary, whereupon Mr. Williams remarked that after all there was not such a horrible amount of difference between the Democratic and Republican positions on that question.

"You believe in granting them independence when they are ready for it, and we favor fixing a date on which the blessing is to be conferred," he said.

"Yes, that is about it," assented Mr. Taft. "When they reach the condition where they have a reasonable public opinion which may be relied upon to restrain radicalism when they have established inter-island communication, and when conditions generally have become settled, then, if they desire independence, give it. Then, if they don't, if they want to come inside of our tariff wall, that might be considered; but all this is for coming generations to consider. I do not see that it need concern us."

Mr. Taft assented to the President's proposition that they might be made a self-governing colony. He also, in answer to questions by the Democratic leader, said he could not believe that Congress would be so unjust as to require all goods passing between the United States and the islands to be carried in American bottoms and at the same time deny Philippine goods free entry into the continental States.

Mr. Williams was again shown the inconsistency in Congress refusing to take down the tariff wall and at the same time insisting that only American ships shall engage in the trade between the islands and the States, as will be the case after July 1, 1906.

The Secretary discussed the industries of the islands, the production of sugar and the relative value of native, Chinese and American labor, all for the purpose of showing that the admission of sugar and sugar from the islands would not damage American tobacco and sugar growers. He said a good deal of the natives as laborers, the truth about them, he said, was probably half way between those who asserted that they were as good as those from the temperate zone and those who asserted that they were absolutely worthless. He said the street railroad was being constructed in Manila for about \$1 per cent more than it would cost in the United States, but, generally speaking, he denied the proposition that labor in the islands was cheap.

"I want to say a word about our so-called big-fellow citizens. It is true they do not wear many clothes," said the Secretary. "Were any of us over there we would wear no more than they do. We must recognize the fact that they are Christians, and have been so for 300 years; that they are ours, and that whether we would or would not, we are under an obligation to do whatever we can for the advancement of the interests of these, our wards."

A. Dettermann, assistant manager of a cigar factory at Manila, spoke for, and W. P. Wallace, a sugar statistician and Representative Brooks of Colorado, on behalf of Colorado sugar beet interests, spoke against the bill.

GIFT TO THE SMITHSONIAN.

Capt. John D. Smith Gives His Valuable Botanical Library and Herbarium.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Among the important gifts recently made to the Smithsonian Institution is the botanical library and herbarium of Capt. John D. Smith of Baltimore, which is estimated to be worth \$30,000. It is considered by the authorities of the National Museum the most valuable botanical gift ever made to that institution.

Capt. Smith was graduated from Yale in 1847 and subsequently studied law. During the civil war he was Captain of Artillery in the Confederate Army. In the summer of 1875 he became interested in ferns. In the following winter he took up the study of mosses and in the spring of 1876 began the preparation of a herbarium of flowering plants and became especially interested in the flora of Guatemala. He employed collectors in that country and made several expeditions himself to Central America. In 1880 he explored Alta Vera Paz, in 1880 southern and in the spring of 1879 western Guatemala and in 1884 and 1886 Costa Rica.

Capt. Smith's herbarium, which now consists of over 10,000 sheets, contains many valuable sets of plants from remote parts of the world. From China is a series of several thousand specimens collected by the Irish botanist Henry from Tibet and Central Asia, the Schlegelweil herbarium, from Syria the Post collections, from India a set of originals of Clarke's collections, in his volumes on the flora of British India, and from other parts of Asia the collections of Duthie, Ferguson, Hope, Schweinfurth, Griffith, Hoffer, Sir William Norris, and from Australia are collections made by Baron von Mueller, from New Zealand and Queensland those of Kirk, Colenso and Cheeseman, from the Samoan Islands those of Hillebrandt, from New Guinea those of Beadell, from the Philippine Islands those of Boissier, from the Samoan Islands those of Powell, from Mauritius and the Seychelles those of Powell and Neville. The flora of Africa, Europe and South America is represented by equally important series, but the most valuable part of the herbarium is that pertaining to Central America. This is believed by American botanists to be the most valuable Central American collection in existence.

Capt. Smith's library contains about 1,600 volumes of botanical works, carefully selected and substantially and artistically bound. It is particularly rich in the works bearing upon the flora of tropical America.

National Rifle Tournament.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice today decided to extend an invitation to the Government military and naval academies to send teams to the annual tournament, which will be held during the third week in August at Camp Perry, George F. H. Harris of the District of Columbia, W. P. Hall, U. S. A., and Lauriston Riggs of Maryland, were appointed a committee to select a place for the annual tournament.

National Guard Association to Meet in St. Paul.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The executive committee of the National Guard Association has decided to hold the annual meeting of the association in St. Paul on June 12. Changes in the law regarding the control of State militia were discussed, and it was decided to ask Congress for an increase of \$1,000,000 for equipment.

IN MEMORY OF SENATOR HOAR.

Senators Eulogize His Life, Character and Public Services.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Eulogies of the life, character and public services of the late George Frisbie Hoar of Massachusetts were delivered in the Senate today, beginning at 12:30. The speakers were Senators Lodge, Allison, Cookrell, Platt of Connecticut, Teller, Cullom, Daniel, Gallinger, Bacon, Perkins, Fairbanks, Pettus, Gorman, Dewey, McComas and Crane. Mr. Spooner intended to pay a tribute to his old friend and Senatorial colleague, but was detained at home by illness. Senator Hoar's son, Rockwood Hoar, Member of Congress-elect from the Worcester district, was among those who listened to the eulogies.

Mr. Dewey referred to those periods in the history of the country when Webster, Clay and Calhoun, "the Senate triumvirate," attained the zenith of Senatorial fame, and when Seward in the Senate and Lincoln on the platform were appealing to the higher law of conscience, and then said: "We pay our tribute today to one who in any of these great periods would have stood beside the most famous; to one who, having the experience of a longer congressional term in Congress than any citizen ever enjoyed, testified on all occasions to the increasing power, growth and beneficent influence of this body, and to the ever advancing purity of its public life."

Mr. Hoar was a man of a unique and in a measure an isolated figure. He was educated under conditions and in surroundings which developed for the public service conscience, heart and imagination. A lawyer of the first rank by heredity, study and practice, he nevertheless approached public questions, not from the standpoint of the lawyer, but the orator, not as an advocate with a brief, but as a patriot with a mission.

At the age of 43 he was at the cross roads of his career. He had reached a position at the bar which placed within his grasp the highest rewards of professional success. The country was entering upon an era of speculation, of railroad building, banking and reorganization of combinations, and in the creation and consolidation of corporations, which called for the highest talents and powers of the States as to limitations and confederations of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and interested in capital and labor, shippers and investors. The largest fees and fortunes ever known in the history of the practice of the law came to those who demonstrated their ability during these wonderful years.

On the threshold of this temple of fortune and fame at the bar Mr. Hoar was elected to the United States Senate. He knew that he was in a situation where tradition would keep his public men who merited its confidence continuously before the people, and he had grown out of the civil war and the marvelous changes in the country. He felt that he could perform signal public service. His decision was made. The courts lost a great lawyer, the Senate gained a great statesman, and he lived and died a poor man.

GOODNOW TO ANSWER CHARGES.

The Consul-General at Shanghai Arrives in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—John Goodnow, American Consul-General at Shanghai, against whom a resolution of impeachment has been offered in the House, accusing him of oppressive use of judicial powers in his conduct of the administration of the consular office, and whom the same charges are pending in the State Department, arrived here today for the purpose of making answer to the complaints against him. He will pay no attention to the resolution in the House, but will answer to the resolution in the Senate. He said that he had been with his superiors at the State Department. He went to the Department and reported the fact that he had come in answer to the summons of the Department sent him on Dec. 22. Mr. Goodnow declined to-night to discuss the charges. He said that when the first intimations of such charges reached him, that was more than a year ago. When Third Assistant Secretary Phelps was his superior, he was under an obligation to show that those who have accused him are actuated by a desire to get even rather than a desire to have the truth known.

When the charges were first made, over a year ago, his friends intimated that his readiness in denial in the consular office was the reason for the filing of the complaints.

R. B. ARMSTRONG'S SUCCESSOR.

The President to Consult New York Importers Before Making an Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—It was made clear today that the President intends to proceed carefully in the selection of a successor to Robert B. Armstrong, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who recently resigned. Mr. Armstrong is in charge of the administration of the Customs law, as well as other important branches of the Treasury service. The President believes that the New York business men and importers should be consulted to a certain extent, and he intends to consult them before making an appointment.

William D. Murphy of New York, a member of the Union League and Republican clubs and a warm friend of the President, is a candidate for a Government office, and he would be glad to have one of the principal places in the Treasury administration. Assistant Secretary Phelps, in charge of customs, however, requires expert knowledge of the tariff and involves a good deal of hard work. Mr. Murphy would rather have one of the other offices under the Treasury Department. Assistant Secretary Taylor may resign in the spring, and it is possible that Mr. Murphy will be appointed to succeed him. Mr. Taylor would have resigned last year, but the President and Secretary Shaw wished him to remain until after the election, at least.

IMMIGRATION INCREASING.

December, 1904, the Banner Month, With 62,702, Including 10,000 Russians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Figures made public at the Department of Commerce today show that immigration to the United States is rapidly increasing and that the undesirable classes are coming here in steadily increasing numbers. December, 1904, was the banner month in point of numbers. In the month of December, 62,702 immigrants arrived here in 1904, as compared with 50,291 in December, 1903, which has been the highest monthly record for the year. Immigration from Russia, especially on the part of the persecuted Jews, is increasing in volume. Nearly 10,000 Russians arrived here in December last, as compared with 10,431 in December, 1903, and 10,184 in the corresponding month of 1902. The number of aliens deported in December last was 949, as compared with 993 in 1903 and 1,090 in 1902.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The cruiser Hartford has arrived at Havana, the cruisers Minneapolis and Chattanooga and the gunboats Yankton and Eagle have arrived at Boston and the cruiser New Orleans at Meru Island.

The battleship Maine has sailed from Boston for Port and the gunboat Newport from Boston for San Juan, the cruiser Chicago from San Juan, the cruiser Collier Alexander from Guam for Cavite, the gunboat Elcano from Kinkiang for Nankin and the cruiser Columbia from New Orleans for Tortugas.

Bill Requiring Railroads to Install the Block System.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Representative Egan (Rep., Wis.) today introduced a bill in the House requiring all railroads to install some form of the block system in the operation of their train service. Enforcement of the proposed law is entrusted to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Was Alarmingly Afflicted With La Grippe.

Cured by Pe-ru-na.

The Grip Is Properly Termed Epidemic Catarrh.

As Pe-ru-na Cures Every Form of Catarrh,

It Cures More Cases of Grip Than All Other Remedies Combined.



HON. W. H. PARSONS.

There is no remedy in the world that meets the conditions produced by the grip better than Pe-ru-na.

Pe-ru-na strengthens as it renovates, soothes while it stimulates, heals as it expurgates. It reaches the source of all diseases of the mucous membrane by its action on the vaso-motor system of nerves.

After-Effects of the Grip.

Every person who has had la grippe during the last year should take a course of Pe-ru-na. No one need expect perfect recovery unless they do so.

The grip produces epidemic catarrh inflammation of the whole mucous membrane, and good health is impossible until these are restored to a normal condition. This Pe-ru-na will do.

A great many remedies have been suggested for this condition from time to time, but Pe-ru-na is the only remedy that has any substantial value in these cases. It has never failed to give satisfaction during forty years' experience and still occupies the unique position of being the leading (if not the only) specific remedy for the after-effects of la grippe.

No Time Like the Present.

If you are suffering from the after-effects of la grippe—if you have become discouraged in your attempts to cure yourself with other treatments, take a bottle of Pe-ru-na now.

A reward of \$10,000 has been deposited in the Market Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio, as a guarantee that the above testimonials are genuine; that we hold in our possession authentic letters certifying to the same. Every one of our testimonials are genuine and in the words of the one whose name is appended.

WARSHIPS AT SANTO DOMINGO.

SECURITY MAINTAINED AS TO THEIR ORDERS.

The Navy Department Fails to Publish Their Movements in the List Given Daily to the Press—Marines Sent to Guantanamo in Case of an Emergency.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—More evidence of a great confusion which is being used in dealing with the Santo Domingo situation is shown in the failure of the Navy Department to publish the movements of the vessels now in Dominican waters, which is given out at the Department daily. In war it is important that movements of vessels be kept secret, and the same secrecy is apparently observed now. Beginning with the sailing of the cruiser Newark, with Admiral Sigbee on board, to Santo Domingo City a week ago, the movements of the vessels going to Santo Domingo and cruising in Dominican waters have been kept fully guarded.

It developed yesterday that the auxiliary cruiser Dixie left Colon, Panama, with 200 marines for Guantanamo yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Though the State and Navy Department officials will not admit that these marines are meant for use in Santo Domingo, the departure of the Dixie from Colon does not appear on the daily list of ship movements. The same was true when Rear Admiral Sigbee and Commander Dillingham went from Santo Domingo City, on the south side of the island, to Puerto Plata, on the north, a journey of 20 hours.

The destroyer Stewart, whose arrival at Santo Domingo City was not one of the public news, has six police, to Santo Juan with mail and despatches for Washington and after returning to Santo Domingo City has sailed for Puerto Plata to join Admiral Sigbee. This movement will no doubt bring about a meeting, probably at Puerto Plata, of at least three warships—the cruiser Newark, the Stewart and the cruiser Detroit, the latter having been cruising about the north side of the island for some time at some northern port of the island. It is probable that the departure of a show of warships at Monte Cristi also.

The cruiser Dixie will reach Guantanamo before sunset on Monday night, unless delayed by bad weather. The marines, according to the announced plan, will be landed and quartered at Guantanamo for the time being. It is quite certain, however, that at the least intimation of trouble in Santo Domingo these marines will be rushed there.

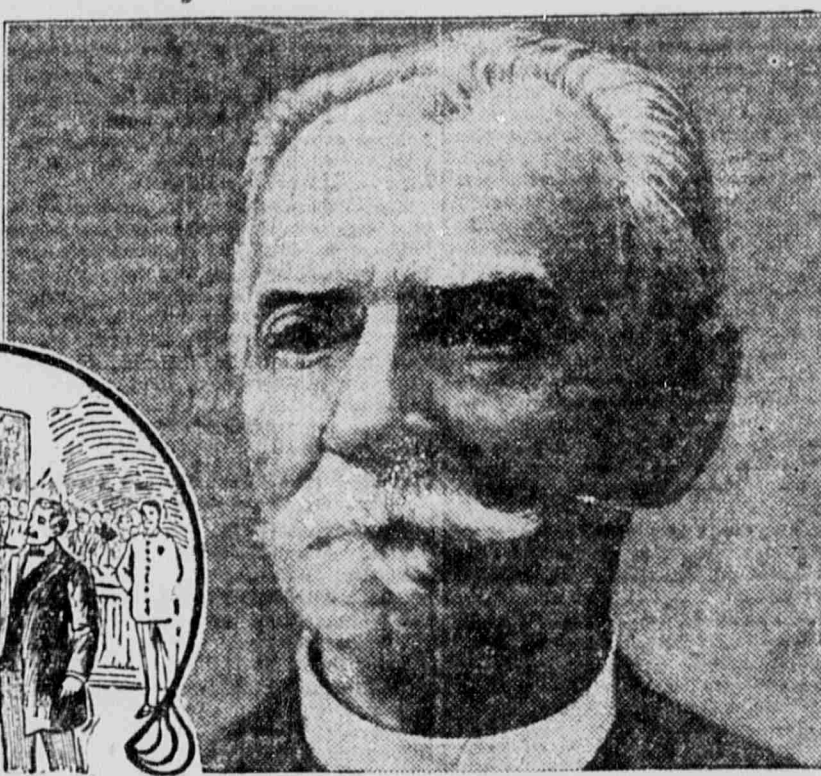
FEELING IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Not Revolutionary, and Friendly to U. S., Says Mr. Sama—Capt. Marmon's View.

Three days later, the Clyde liner Seminole, from Santo Domingo, arrived yesterday afternoon at South Brooklyn. One of her passengers, A. G. Sama of the New York Life Insurance Company, returned in her from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.

"I did not find any signs of a revolutionary feeling in the island," said he, "up to the times I left. On the contrary, the Morales Government seemed to be very strong. The sugar crop is particularly good; the people are busy at work on the plantations of the island. Minister of Finance Valdesquez expressed to me personally the friendliest feeling for this Government, and the same feeling toward the United States was expressed by all with whom I talked."

The new system of taxes, on stamps and things like that, has unquestionably satisfied the people. The Government, for instance, a ten cent tax on every 120 pounds of sugar exported. The feeling on the part of the Government is uneasy, perhaps, on the debt question only. Capt. Marmon said: "Everything seemed quiet when we left our last port, Monte Cristi, on Jan. 21. They certainly



HON. W. H. PARSONS.

W. H. Parsons is Ex-State Senator and Ex-Special Judge of the Supreme Court of Texas, and was also Brigadier-General in Confederate Army. In a recent letter from 925 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., this prominent gentleman says:

"Upon the recommendation of personal friends and many strong testimonials as to the efficacy of Pe-ru-na in the treatment of the numerous symptoms of the grippe with which I have been afflicted for four months past, I have been induced to undergo a treatment with this justly celebrated formula. I feel a decided change for the better after using it only one week."

"It is especially good in toning up the stomach and has had a decided effect upon my appetite. I therefore feel much encouraged that I am on the road to complete restoration."

"My numerous friends in Texas, where I have had the honor to command a brigade of her Veteran Cavalry in a four years' war, may accept this voluntary testimonial to the merits of Pe-ru-na as a sense of obligation on my part for its wonderful efficacy."

A bottle of Pe-ru-na taken during the beginning of the disease is worth more than a dozen bottles after the trouble has become deep-seated.

Cured La Grippe in Ten Days By Aid of Pe-ru-na.

Mr. M. M. Bounds, Portales, New Mex., writes:

"Two years ago I cured myself of a bad case of la grippe in ten days by the use of your Pe-ru-na."

"We thank you for all your kindness, and will ever remember your medicine. My wife joined me in sending you best wishes for your success in healing the sick."

me. I therefore feel that the least I can do is to gratefully acknowledge its merits."

Summing Up for Smoot.

His Counsel Says Plural Marriages by Apostles Do Not Affect His Client.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Argument in behalf of Reed Smoot was resumed this morning by Mr. Worthington, his counsel, before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. He reviewed the testimony regarding alleged plural marriages by apostles since the manifesto, and argued that they did not affect Smoot in any degree. Little evidence was at hand to prove that any marriages had been performed, though evidence was there that the apostles had been living with more than one woman was admitted.

Mr. Worthington said he admitted that the case of Apostle John W. Taylor was a serious one, calling for rigid investigation. If it should appear that Taylor had actually married the two young women by whom he had had children, there was reason to question the good faith of the Mormon Church toward the enabling act by which Utah was admitted as a State. Taylor had disappeared, and his whereabouts was unknown. Mr. Worthington said that Apostle Smoot while in Salt Lake had demanded personally and through his counsel that Taylor be sent for and be required to appear before the committee to answer the allegations against him. Smoot could not be blamed for Taylor's non-appearance.

Mr. Taylor, counsel for the protestants, briefly replied to some of the points made by Mr. Worthington. The committee gave each side until Feb. 4 to file supplementary written arguments and briefs of the testimony, requesting counsel to make the briefs as complete as possible in order to aid the committee in considering the great mass of testimony. No intimation was given as to the time the committee will make its report, but it is expected that it will be made during the present session.

THE LACOMBE CHARGES.

Former Attorney-General Harmon Offers to Give Testimony to Sustain Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Former Attorney-General J. D. Harmon telegraphed to Chairman Jenkins of the House Judiciary Committee today offering to give testimony to sustain the charges which have been made against Judge E. Henry Lacombe by W. A. Dohan of Philadelphia, if it is required. He was of counsel for the plaintiff in the case of Dubois against the Mayor and City of New York. Chairman Jenkins wired him that the committee could not take cognizance of the so-called charges preferred against the Judge in the letter written by W. A. Dohan until such time as they are embodied in the form of a resolution referred to his committee for consideration. The members of the committee are very reluctant to give even unofficial attention to the charges in their present form.

Washington Society Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Misses Mills, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Mills of New York, are guests in the White House of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt.

The Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey and former Ambassador to Italy and Mrs. William F. Diaper entertained at dinner this evening.

Baron and Baroness Von dem Busche-Haddenhausen, the former the first secretary of the German Embassy, have given their new home the name of "George Washington," in honor of his having been born in Washington. The new George Washington von dem Busche-Haddenhausen is scarcely more than a week old.

Appointed Visitor to Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The President has appointed Col. W. R. Nelson, editor of the Kansas City Star, as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy for the present year. Gen. Felix Aguirre of Baltimore has declined a similar appointment, owing to the fact that he will be absent from the country at the time when the board makes its annual visit to Annapolis.

H.O'Neill & Co.

A New Model in Women's Tailored Suits, \$22.50

(Third Floor.)

Women's Tailored Suits, extra long coats lined with satin to waist, also sleeves—a many-seamed coat with a new pleated skirt—all made of the very best unfinished Worsted Cheviots—in blacks, blues and browns—Special price for Monday.

\$22.50

Value \$30.00.

A New Model in Women's Raincoats at \$14.00

(Third Floor.)

Women's Raincoats of strictly all-wool fine Worsted Serges, in tan, Oxford and olive shades, pleated and belted—Special price for Monday.

\$14.00

Value \$18.00.

You will note this is a splendid coat for the money.

Last Prices on Velvet Suits

(Third Floor.)

About forty of these elegant Velvet Suits for Women in various fashionable colors and black; short blouse, long coats, &c., handsome pleated Skirts—now marked

\$20.00, \$25.00, \$35.00

Formerly \$40.00 to \$75.00.

Untrimmed Millinery

(Second Floor.)

We are Showing Some Beautiful Effects in Satin Braid and Chiffon Hats Suitable for Wear at Southern Resorts

SPECIAL

UNTRIMMED HATS—CHIFFON BRIMS, SILK STRAW CROWNS IN A VARIETY OF SHAPES—VALUE \$2.00; AT..... \$1.45

CHIFFON HATS, NEW STYLES, AT \$1.95, \$2.98, \$3.48.

Silk Paon Velvet Hats

in black, cardinal, navy, violet and brown—new, fresh goods of a superior quality; special at..... \$1.85

Splendid Wool Dress Fabrics

\$1.00 per Yard.

This offering presents NEW WEAVES in all wool Dress Materials which are most in popular demand this season—full and complete lines, and at \$1.00 per yard about the best values we have ever offered.

IMPORTED SILK AND WOOL ETOILENE..... \$1.00
IMPORTED SILK AND WOOL CREPE..... per yard.
IMPORTED ALL WOOL CRISP VOILE.....
IMPORTED ALL WOOL CHIFFON VOILE.....
IMPORTED ALL WOOL CANVAS VOILE.....
IMPORTED ALL WOOL BATISTE VEILING.....
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MOHAIRS.....

Each line comes in black, white, cream and all the new Spring colors.

On Special Tables.

337 pieces of various weaves of fashionable Dress Goods purchased at 1/2 to 3/4 less than regular prices will be placed on sale in two lots 59c and 69c at per yard

In black, plain solid colors and mixtures.

Splendid Values in Silks

20,000 Yards COLORED ALL SILK PEAU-DE-SOIE AND FANCY WEAVE PEAU-DE-CYGNÉ—Two of the most fashionable Silk Fabrics for Spring Costumes and Separate Waists—we consider this the best offering of the season, at..... 59c per yard.

We are showing a variety of exclusive designs both in plain and Broche Satin Foulards—ideal fabrics for Spring and Summer Dresses at lowest possible prices.

A Clean Up Sale of LACES

15c. to 25c. Values at 8c. Yard.

We have about 200 pieces Lace Edgings, Insertings and Galleons (odd widths) of every make and description, which we propose to close out at about 1/2 to 3/4 original prices.

They come in black, white, cream, butter, ecru, Arabian and two-toned effects and run from 3 to 5 inches wide—they are suitable for trimming Gowns, Dresses, Waists, Blouses, Underwear, &c.—formerly 15c. to 25c. per yard; at..... 8c

While Everlasting Embroidered Edgings—in pieces of 12 yards—formerly 25c. and 30c. per piece; special at..... 8c

New Spring Wash Fabrics

Two Magnificent Values for Monday and Tuesday

6500 Yards French Organdies in dainty new exclusive patterns and exquisite colorings—one of the most desirable new fabrics—special per yard..... 19c

Imported Irish Dimities in many new rosebud and small floral designs appropriate for ladies' and children's wear—special per yard..... 22 1/2c

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street